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The State fair was not the only attraction yesterday. The great soldiers' monument had its full quota of visitors and

crats the first crumb of comfort they have had for a long time, but it will go far with so hungry a party. The chatter of the mind-reading corre-

Speaker Henderson has given the Demo

spondents to the effect that the President is urgent about tariff revision seems to be the result of a desire to be sensational.

The opinion seems to prevail among Iowa Republicans that there was some personal for Speaker Henderson's with besides the public reason stated

With six such men advising him as Sen ators Hanna, Spooner, Allison, Aldrich Lodge and Postmaster General Payne the President can feel that he has the Republican party at his back.

The Boxers have resumed operations in the name of the Lantern Soclety. If they are hunting for an honest may have a long search if ac-Chinese official corruption are

The statement that the secretary of the would accept municipal bonds from national banks as security for government deposits is denied. There is no authority for such action, and no secretary of the treasury goes beyond the law.

The Republican platform of Iowa, adopted in August, 1901, declared in favor of "any modification of the tariff scendules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly," which is the same declaration, in effect, as that in the platform adopted this year.

From a diplomatic point of view that was a very foolish and mischievous speech the French minister of marine, but all the European powers seem to have at about its proper import. It has made him a laughing stock for life in

Boss Croker was in England on Tuesday, but his followers in the Tammany organigation elected leaders in nearly all the districts favorable to his rule. This means that if Croker is not again chief he will be the power behind the throne, and that Tammany will be hostile to ex-Governor Hill.

The Journal does not underestimate the services or the merits of the firemen, but it cannot perceive the wisdom of increasing the pay of the entire department at a time when the city is financially embarrassed, in need of permanent improvements and tax levy up to the limit. It the pay of the firemen is increased it will furnish an unanswerable argument for an increase of the pay of the police, thereby adding at least \$50,000 to the annual expenditures of the city without increasing its assets. The present annual salary list of the fire department is \$189,953, and the proposed increase would make it \$215,303 The latter exceeds the maintenance cost of the fire departments in Kansas City, St. Paul, Albany, N. Y., and other cities

of that class. The last trust to go to the wall was the National Salt Company, which came near being an old-fashioned trust in that it was originally composed of several manufacturplaced the management of their properties in the hands of a board of trusdid not relinquish ownership. The trust purchased some salt plants, rented others and promised to purchase others. Bad management is said to be the cause, in part, of the failure, but the main cause of disaster is that, producing but 70 per cent, of the output, the trust advanced prices beyond all reason during its early days. This had the effect to stimulate the opening of new wells, which compelled a prices to the ruin of the trust. It is an old experience repeated, namely, that large profits surely tempt capital to invest in competition, which is sure to break

Some credit is due to the United States and Mexico for being instrumental bringing the first case for arbitration before the International Arbitration Court at The Hague, This tribunal was created by which the United States played an intional arbitration court was the most important result of the conference, though | foundation for continuance of the credit he

there was some doubt at the time as to has established. It will be a fitting finale whether the signatory powers would avail themselves of it or not. The United States and Mexico are the first to do so. pening the court the Dutch prime minister said it had been ready for business since January, 1901, but had lacked litigants. The case submitted to the court is known as the Pius fund case. This fund origina-Jesuits by charitable persons, to be de

voted to establishing and supporting Roman Catholic missions in the Californias, then a part of Mexico and belonging to Spain. In 1767 the Spanish government expelled the Jesuits and seized all their property, which thereafter was administered by the Franciscans. When Mexico gained her independence she took charge of the fund. In 1842 she sold the properties of the fund and guaranteeed 6 per cent. interest on it in perpetuity to the Catholic Church authorities. When California was ceded to the United States in 1848 Mexico stopped paying the interest, but in 1869 she paid. \$904,000 arrears on an award made in favor of the church by Sir Edward Thornton, British minister at Washington. Since that time nothing has been paid. The present claim is for accrued unpaid interest on the fund borrowed or sequestered by Mexico in 1842. The claim is pressed by the United States on behalf of Catholic Church authorities in California who are

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S WITH-DRAWAL.

to be arbitrated is the amount of interest

due, though the court may possibly make

some finding regarding the principal, thus

closing the transaction.

Speaker Henderson's declination of the Republican nomination for Congress in the lowa district which he has so long repre sented is an unusual occurrence. As American politics go it is almost unprecedented for a man to decline a nomination for Congress that carried with it even a fair prospect of success. In this case nomination ant election. Mr. Henderson had be nominated for the eleventh time by acclamation, and there was no doubt of his re-election, his majority two years ago having been 11,000.

The reason given by Mr. Henderson for

leclining the nomination thus unanimously tendered him by the Republicans of his agreement with many of them on the question that trusts can be cured by tariff revision. The Iowa Republican State convention, held about two months ago, clared that "We favor any modification the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent them affording shelter to nopoly." This was not an unqualified declaration in favor of tariff revision, but simply in favor of making such changes as might be found necessary to prevent the tariff from affording shelter to monopolies. This is a conservative declaration. Henderson seems to have construed it as a declaration in favor of a general revision of the tariff and to have concluded that a majority of his constituents were in favor of it from this point of view. Being himself a strong protectionist and a disbeliever in tariff changes as a means of preventing monopolies or trusts, he declines to accept a nomination predicated on that view. Many Republicans will think that Mr. Henderson has acted hastily, and that he could have accepted a nomination under the declaration of the Iowa platform without sacrificing anything of his convictions on the tariff question; but that is a matter for personal determination. Republicans generally do not believe that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," or that the trust evil can be cured by modifying the tariff. Certainly they are no more in favor of free trade or of surrendering American markets to foreign manufacturers than Mr. Henderson is. It is not at all likely, in fact there is not the remotest probability. that the Republicans in Congress will adopt any such policy. Nevertheless, as Mr. Henderson finds himself out of harmony with the declaration of the Iowa convention and with Republican sentiment in his district, he is to be commended for declining a nomination. It shows, at least, that he has the courage of his convictions. As he does not believe as his constituents do, or as he thinks they do, he is consistent in declining. man whose views are in harmony with those of the voters, and there will be no on. Mr. Henderson may have other reasons for wishing to retire from politics than those he states, but, whatever his reasons may be, his right to retire is unquestioned, but his action will be cause of

regret to many Republicans. A GRAND OLD MAN.

It is announced that President Diaz, of Mexico, will go to Europe within a few months, or as soon as necessary arrangeabsence from the country. It is said the main object of his visit will be to satisfy foreign financiers of the stability of Mexico after his retirement from office, thus insurng a continuance of her present good

If a statesman may be judged by what he has accomplished under adverse circumstances President Diaz is one of the greatest statesmen living. Certainly there is not another who has accomplished greater or better results for his country. He has just entered his seventy-third year, his seventy-second birthday occurring on the 15th inst., and he has been President of Mexico since 1876. The term of the President is four years, and he has been reelected five times, the last time on July 9, These successive re-elections have been because he was recognized as the fittest person to be his own successor, and was universally trusted and popular. There is scarcely another ruler in the world who has been in office as long as he has, and none who can point to as many substantial achievements as the result of his personal influence and efforts. Coming to the presidency equipped with a liberal education. a thorough knowledge of law and several years' service as a soldier, he has developed executive ability of the highest order and a knowledge of men that has enabled him to surround himself with the best and brightest in Mexico, all of whom recognize him as easily chief. Comparison of the Mexico of thirty years ago with the Mexico of to-day would show what General Diaz has done for his country. A large amount of Mexican bonds are held in Great Britain, France and Germany, and foreign capitalists will naturally be somewhat The Hague peace conference of 1839, in anxious regarding the future of Mexico after the prospective retirement of Presifluential part. The creation of an interna- dent Diaz. He will probably be able to satisfy them on this point, thus laying a

to his long and useful career, and not the least of the services rendered his country by a grand old man.

A MOST IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

While much will be said by men who consult their imaginations regarding the natters discussed in the conference which the President had on Tuesday with Senators Hanna, Spooner, Allison, Aldrich and Lodge, it is known that the President called these influential senators for an exchange of opinions in relation to the line of policy to be pursued. That the President called these leading senators for consultation is evidence that he proposes to act in harmony with the judgment of the representative men of his party-in short, that he defers to men who have long had the confidence of the Republican party as conservative men, and that he is not the heady man his opponents have represented him to be. There can be no doubt that the President and the senators went over the situation thoroughly and that they came to a conclusion as to what will be the President's position regarding pending questions, and that the President's attitude will be that of the experienced and influential senators who conferrred with him. It is no reflection upon the ability and influence of other Republican senators to say that those who met the President on Tuesday can speak for their associates in the Senate. now American citizens. The only question

There can be no doubt as to the result of the conference at Oyster Bay. The senators approve the views which the President has expressed in regard to trusts. Thus the President's position is that of leading senators. There will be no revision of the tariff attempted during the short session of Congress, which begins the first Monday in December and ends March 4. Even if a revision were regarded as necessary, there would be no time in which to draft, debate, discuss and amend a tariff bill. There is, however, no pressing necessity; the country is prosperous beyond precedent, so that no portion of the people is suffering from the effects of the present tariff. The President's policy relative to reciprocity with Cuba was approved, which means that in some manner it will be taken up when Congress reassembles.

There can be no doubt that a vast majority of the voting Republicans in the country are in accord with the President. This appeared unmistakably during his recent tour. His views regarding trusts have met with the approval of every Republican paper in the country with a single exception. The timid leaders in New York who hesitated to indorse the President's policy in full have discovered that he has the Republican party with him on that issue. The decision that the tariff shall go over until the next Congress is a wise one. Protection is the settled policy of the country. Even such papers as the Chicago Record-Herald, which demands revision, declares that it must be done with a view to the protection of American industries. The Washington Post, which is not Republican, takes the same view, and asks the Demo crats what they have to offer as a substitute for protection. As to reciprocity with it is sufficient to say that the explaining which those who opposed the ways and means committee's bill in the House have been doing since the adjournment of Congress shows that, except in a very few imited localities, Cuban reciprocity is approved by the people.

The conference at Oyster Bay was a very important event in its bearing upon the fu ure of the Republican party. It shows that the leaders of the party are in accord with the President, and that they have a policy which there is every reason to believe has been and will be accepted by the party with practical unanimity.

The bill for the control of trusts which Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has drawn, and which is said to have received sanction of the President, provides that when a trust shall have discriminated against anyone, it shall, upon conviction, pay three times the actual amount of damages suffered, and also pay all the expenses of the suit, including lawyers' fees. If a middleman, retail dealer, manufacturer or other person can show that he has suffered damages from the restraint interstate trade brought about by monopoly, he will have cause for a suit against It further requires all the managers of trusts in such suits to appear in court and tell every detail of their business, producing books and papers. It would resuch a law, but the Chicago Record-Herald rightly says that if such a measure is put forth by the President it will strengthen popular belief in the sincere purpose of the President and his advisers to secure effec-

tive legislation. Again the Sentinel sees "the beginning of the end of the Republican party." It saw ments can be made for his somewhat long | that same "beginning of the end" in August, 1864, when the Democratic national convention denounced Lincoln as a tyrant and declared the war for the Union "a failure." It saw the same spectacle in 1872. when Horace Greeley was nominated to defeat General Grant. It has been seeing the same thing every few months ever since.

THE HUMORISTS. Lucky Man.

You can tell by the way he carries his head By his proud, imperious, haughty tread, His grin, and all that sort of thing. That he bought his coal away last spring.

-Boston Herald.

The Smart Aleck. Chicago Post. "I hate a man who thinks he knows every-"Oh, I don't mind that if he could only be in-

The Hardest Thing.

duced to refrain from trying to tell it to every-

"What is the most difficult feature of art?" asked the inquisitive person. "Finding a victim who is willing to give up real money for a picture," replied the undiscovered artist.

Later Returns

Upgardson-What are you looking so glum bout? You told me the other day you had thrown all your cares to the winds. Atom-So I had. But the wind changed and brought them back.

No Encores.

"You officeholders ," sneered the man who was vainly trying to be one, "don't die very often. "No." replied the man who was one, as

smiled benignly, "only once." Didn't Need One.

"Hello!" the neighbor called over the fence.

quite know what you mean, but I'm sure we haven't one. My wife can find her way into any pocket without any guide whatever.'

DEVERY AND THE "400."

Fifth Avenue Has No Attraction for the ex-Chief of Police . New York Special.

While standing by the "pump" at the historic four corners late Saturday night, Big Chief Devery was asked if he had ever been to Newport, and he replied: "Newport? No: I ain't never had no time to get that far away from the district. My place is among the people, and here's where I'll always be found."

"What do you think of the four hundred?" Devery replied: "Well, I don't know. I don't move in that set, and I don't want to. The district is enough for me, I'm with the people, I am, and they know it, and whenever I can give them a good time I'm going to do it. "Would you be giving feasts and picnics if you were not in politics?" was the next

'Sure!" he affirmed. "Politics ain't got nothin' to do with it. I like it! It makes me happy to see the people havin' a good time, and they know (with a slight raising of the voice) they know they can always have the best that's goin' while I'm

"No four hundred for me!" he added. "You tell those people down there (with a vague nod toward Park row) that if I win I'm goin' to stay right home among the people. Fift' avenery hasn't got no attractions for me. I ain't the kind that when he gets up in the world wants to hang around Delmonico's or Sherry's, or the Hoffman. I'm hungry, there's a little beanery across the street where I can feed to a finish, and over there (pointing through the window) they've got beer on tap that's as good as you can find in Newport. Society? Why, when I pine for society there's a little pump out there where the society's more to my taste than all the blue blood

FOOTBALL PRACTICE BEGINS AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Good Timber Among the New Students an Engineer at Cornell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Sept. 17 .- Football season opened at Indiana University to-day. Coach Horne returned from the East to-day and met the squad on Jordan Field this afternoon. The outlook for a promising team is assured by the splendid material that is in sight and that has already reported. Despite the fact that Indiana loses one or two of its star players this season it will fill in with some strong men and will turn out a winning team. Several of the candidates for new places on the have had two or three years' experience on some of the best high school

Dillon, of Marion, who had the record of being the best tackle among the high school teams of the State, is here, and may try for the team. Killen and Ross, also of the Marion team, who distinguished themselves last year, have reported. Taper, an old Oberlin end, will be here on Friday, and word has been received from several heavy men that they will report in a few days. It is likely that the team will be somewhat heavier this year than last.

PURDUE MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Government Provides Much Used in Practice-Make-up of Department. Lafayette Journal.

In connection with the military department of Purdue it is rather interesting to know the equipment provided. The only thing the student is compelled to furnish is his own suit and the approximate cost of the suits will be \$12,000. The government will provide the following equipment: Five hundred Springfield rifles of forty-five caliber; 500 bayonets, belts and belt plates; eighty light cavalry sabers, two breechloading 3.2-inch field pieces; two muzzleloading three-inch steel field pieces; 7,500 rounds of blank ammunition each year; 7,500 rounds rifle ball cartridges for target

tools and other minor pieces. The military department this year will have eight companies in the infantry, one engineering corps, one field battery, one signal corps and one hospital corps. The infantry will consist of two battalions. Each battalion shall consist of one cadet major, one cadet first lieutenant and battalon adjutant, battalion sergeant major and four companies. Each company shall consist of one cadet captain, one cadet irst lieutenant, one cadet second lieutenant, one cadet first sergeant, one cadet quartermaster sergeant, four cadet serreants, four cadet corporals, two cadet trumpeters and not to exceed fifty cadet

cadet captain, two cadet first lieutenants, one cadet first sergeant, one cadet quartermaster sergeant, four cadet sergeants, four cadet corporals, two cadet trumpeters and not to exceed thirty privates, who are to e upper-class men. The signal corps will have one cadet

captain, two cadet first liteutenants, two eadet first sergeants, five cadet sergeants and not to exceed twenty-five privates. The hospital corps will be made up of one cadet captain and corps surgeon, two cadet first lieutenants and assistant surgeons, one cadet hospital, steward, two cadet acting hospital stewards and not to exceed twenty-five cadet privates. The field battery will consist of one cadet captain, two cadet first lieutenants, one cadet quartermaster sergeant, four cadet sergeants, seven cadet corporals (four gunners, one guidon and two caisson corporals), one trumpeter and not to exceed thirty-three cadet privates, to be taken from the sophomore, junior and senior

Opening of Earlham College.

classes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 17.-Earlham College was formally opened this morning. The enrollment of students is almost completed and recitations have begun in all departments. The opening chapel exercises were held this morning and the attendance was good. Much college spirit was manifested. After the customary opening hymn Timothy Nicholson, chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees, spoke briefly but feelingly of the illness of President J. J. Mills, voicing the universal regret of the college community. He then officially announced the appointment of Dean R. L. Kelley as acting president of the college. After prayer by the Rev. E. O. Ellis, the Rev. Allen Jay made some remarks, in which he gave the students good advice. Mr. Jay is the financial agent of the college. Mr. Kelley then welcomed the students and spoke of the advantages which the college offers.

Will Teach in Porto Rico. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17 .- Lineas A Lenhart, of this county, was notified today of his appointment as teacher of languages in Porto Rico in the government schools at \$1,900 a year.

WOMAN ENGINEER.

English Girl Matriculates in that Course at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17.-It was announced to-day at Cornell University that next year for the first time in the history of the university a woman student would engineering department. The woman is Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, of London, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Miss Blatch was last year entered as a freshman in the art course of Cornell, but decided to change her course and was successful in passing the engineering examinations.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS OBJECT

TO GENERAL TARIFF CHANGES.

They Approve the National Administration and Favor the Nomination of Roosevelt in 1904.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

WANT ROOSEVELT AGAIN,

REPUBLICANS OF THAT STATE ALSO

Who Nominated a State Ticket and Adopted a Platform.

As Do the "Lily Whites" of Alabama,

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17 .- Abram Chamberlain, of Meriden, the present state controller, was to-day nominated by the Connecticut Republican convention as a candidate for Governor to succeed Governor George P. McLean, who, on account of ill health, had declined to be a candidate for another term. Mr. Chamberlain was opposed for nomination by Livingston W. Cleveland, of New Haven, who, however, was defeated on the first ballot, receiving only 158 votes, while Mr. Chamberlain had

Resolutions indorsing the administration of President Roosevelt and favoring his nomination for the presidency in 1904, were adopted. The resolutions say:

"We heartily approve and applaud President Roosevelt's vigilant care of the country's interests, domestic and foreign. We share his pride in the magnificent work of the American soldier and sailor, and the American administration in the country's dependencies, and the sentiments against their unpatriotic traducers and we avor his nomination for the presidency by the national Republican convention in 1904. "We believe with Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley and Roosevelt, in a protective tariff that wisely fosters American industries and safeguards American wages. We oppose a general revision of the tariff at this time as both inopportune and unnecessary. If, in any schedule, import duties are found that have been notoriously perverted from their true purpose to the enrichment of corporations, monopolistic in fact or in tendency; we look to a Republican Congress to apply, in its wisdom, the needed corrective without impairing the principle of protection. 'We believe with William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt in the policy of trade reciprocity as the natural supplement of protection and the key with which to unlock the world's markets for the surplus products of American fields and American mills. Especially we commend the President's efforts to perform a plain duty and obtain for this country a lucrative commerce by arranging a judicious reciprocity with Cuba. And we also commend and thank the chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, our honored and beloved Senator O. H. Platt, for his earnest support of the President in these efforts. believe that great aggregations of capital, commonly called trusts, while necessary for the economical conduct of large commercial and business enterprises, should be under such supervision, state or national, as will safeguard public and private interests.

"The Republican party has ever recognized the value and dignity of labor. which is the foundation of our national wealth, prosperity and happiness, and sought to enact such legislation as would safeguard the true interests of labor and it will continue to favor all measures justly calculated to secure that end.'

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS. Candidate for Governor Nominated-

Tenor of the Resolutions. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 17 .- Following the action of the party in Vermont, the Republicans of New Hampshire, in state convention to-day, warmly debated the question of making changes in the prohibitory law. Those in favor of a change carried the day. The contest for Governor was won by Nathan J. Batchelder, of Andover, who is prominently identified with the patrons of husbandry. General Stephen H. Gale, of Exeter, withdrew bepractice; also blank targets, reloading fore the nominations were called for, and Mr. Batchelder was chosen by acclamation. No other candidates are nominated State conventions in New Hampshire,

platform adopted indorses the administration on all points and favors the renomination of President Roosevelt. One plank opposes the indiscriminate destruction of forests. The plan of the Republican party to keep faith with Cuba: to make such strong commercial allies of the Cubans that they will seek political protection at our hands; to make Cuba a field for young Americans seeking new induscommercial opportunities; to Americanize Cuba by kindness, not by conquest, is favored. The course of the administration in the Philippines is indorsed. Legitimate combinations of capital, which will reduce the price of necessities to the people are favored, but "any such combinations as will restrict business and throttle competition by unjust and tyranical practices," are condemned. The resolutions

continue as follows: "We fully indorse the administration of President Roosevelt. It received in charge our national affairs at the critical time of President McKinley's assassination, and by its broad, conservative and wise policy, fear and unrest were quieted and tranquillity assumed its sway. Called without notice to assume the office of chief executive of our great Nation, Theodore Roosevelt has proven himself competent in the highest degree for its duties. Assuming responsibilities which came to him, he has discharged them to the satisfaction of the people. Aggressive, patriotic, firm, of comprehensive view and unswerving integrity, his administration of our government has commanded the confidence and admiration not only of Americans, but of the civilized world as well, and we unanimously favor his re-election as President of the United States.'

ALABAMA "LILY WHITES."

They Nominate a Ticket and Indorse President Roosevelt.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17 .- The "Lily White" Republican State convention today nominated the following ticket: Governor, J. A. W. Smith, of Birmingham; Lieutenant Governor, Charles P. Lane, of Huntsville; attorney general, W. H. Armbrecht, of Mobile; secretary of state, J. H. Carter, of Cullman; auditor, T. B. Mc-Nair .of Marshall county; treasurer, H. Lee Brown, of Conecup county; superintendent of education, J. C. Fonville, of Crenshaw county; commissioner of agriculture, T. B. Morton, of Fayette. J. A. W. Smith, the nominee for Governor. is a son of the late Hon. V. H. Smith, who was Republican Governor of Alabama during the reconstruction period, and is prominent lawyer of this city. The platform indorses the wisdom of the Dingley tariff law and urges a continuance of that policy. Republican legislation to build an interoceanic canal is approved. The "bravery and heroism of our soldiers sailors in the Philippines" are applauded, and the attacks of the Demogratic party on them is condemned. A high tribute is paid to the late President McKinley. whose death is deeply deplored. The platform then expresses confidence in the administration of President Roosevelt, and says: 'We express our faith in his thoroughly American and patriotic ideas, and we believe that his leadership establishes confidence in both the success of the Republican principles and the continued prosperity and progress of the country, and we

Railway Mail Service Associations.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Delegates to both the United States Railway Service Mutual Benefit Association and the Na-Association of Railway Postal Clerks continued their deliberations to-day. Proposed changes in the constitution of the benefit association were discussed. It

therefore favor his renomination to the great office he fills with patriotism and

was stated that the proposition to change the rate of assessments would not be brought to a vote. The committee on legislation was abolished.

DRY DOCK DAMAGED.

Great Floating Structure at Havana May Be Injured Beyond Repair.

HAVANA, Sept. 17 .- While workmen today were raising the end of the floating dry dock, which formerly belonged to Spain, the strain caused the dock to break amidships. One of the boilers exploded and injured a workman. The break in the dock extends along the bottom and the sides and is thought to be irreparable. The dock is now the property of the United States and it has been undergoing repairs for severa months

An order was published to-day placing a duty of \$2 a head on cattle imported for other than breeding purposes.

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER OUT-BREAK BY LA SOUFFRIERE.

Two Venturesome Natives Ascend the Volcano and Have Narrow Escapes -An Ohio Mystery.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, B. W. I. Sept. 17.-Both craters of La Souffriere have been active since Sept. 11. The top of the mountain is usually covered with clouds, but being exceptionally clear of them this morning two natives named Cummings and Adams ventured to ascend the volcano and reached the summit of the old crater. Sept. 3 this crater contained water; it is now nearly filled with sand and has a funnel-shaped cavity in the center. Cummings and Adams saw flames arising They experienced a narrow escape. The heat on the mountain was intolerable.

predictions made by American La Souffriere are being signally fulfilled Much anxiety was felt here to-day, as i had been predicted that another eruption would occur. Up to 5 o'clock to-day no alarming indications of an outbreak has

The Eruption at Torishama. VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17.-The steamer Higo Maru, which was sent by the Japagovernment to the scene of the recent eruption at Torishama, has returned to Yokohama. According to news brought by the steamer the landing was effected with considerable difficulty. The eruption had wrought a complete transformation of the island, and all the inhabitants and animals had disappeared, and no indication was left as to what had become of them. The highest of three peaks on the island known as Komochiyama had been blotted existence, and a crater had been formed partly in the place where the peak The crater is still sending forth a thick smoke of sulphur, with awful subterranean rumblings. A considerable subsidence was noticeable at the spot where the dwellings of the inhabitants had stood prior to the eruption. All the island was strewn with ashes, gravel and bowlders, and only about a fourth part of the normal island vegetation remained in existence.

No Affidavit with This.

BAINBRIDGE, O., Sept. 17.-People living in the Paint Creek valley are greatly alarmed over the appearance of smoke and sulphurous gases from Copperas mountain which can be seen from this place. Ever since the first eruption of Mont Pelee smoke has issued from the mountain at intervals, but only in the past few days have the smoke and gases become especially noticeable, and many attribute it to the reshows that the slate in the mountain has come hot, and some of it has become a dull red from the action of the heat. The smoke issues from the side and not the top of the mountain, and scientists will be asked to make a thorough investigation.

Earthquakes in Turkestan. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.-Repeated violent earthquakes occurred throughout the entire eastern portion of Turkestan from Aug. 26 to Sept. 3. Numerous houses were destroyed in Kashgar and in neighboring villages, and a number of fatalities have been reported.

HENDERSON IS FIRM. (CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) which says: "We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of produc-The result of the election of 1896 enabled the Republican party to repeal the Wilson law and enact in its place the present Dingley tariff, and as I understand the Iowa platform it means what the national platform of 1896 says, that when changes became necessary by the conditions of time and production such changes should be made in harmony with the Republican policy of protection. 'The Republican party has ever been ready to meet new conditions, and I believe will handle this question courageously and in line with the Republican platform of 1896, under which the Dingley tariff law was enacted. The Iowa platform and the Democratic idea of tariff reform are as far apart as the heavens are from the earth. changes that the Republican party would make would be strictly on protective ines, while the Democratic idea would be a tariff for revenue only, which means free trade. The Democratic proposition to put all trust-made articles on the free list would be the worst blow that could be struck at labor in this country. It is not a uestion of who manufactures articles or export, whether an individual or a compination of individuals, but the question is he comparative cost of the manufacture of such articles in this country with the cost of similar articles in foreign countries. In this question the wages of labor is the all-important factor. The Democratic idea, f enacted into law, would mean the closing of factories, followed by idleness very like the conditions that existed under the Wilson tariff law.

Littlefield Desires the Speakership. BOSTON, Sept. 17.-Congressman Charles B. Littlefield, of Maine, to-day informed the Globe that he would be a candidate for the speakership of the national House in event of Speaker Henderson persisting in his refusal to accept the nomination from the Third congressional district of Iowa. Congressman Littlefield is visiting | terest or for regarding the principal ithere and will leave to-morrow for Pittsburg. In an interview he said: "I shall be a candidate for the speakership of the House in the event of Mr. Henderson's retirement. I had supposed that he could be prevailed upon to reconsider his determination not to accept the nomination from the Third congressional district of

number of my friends as to my decision." A Democratic View.

Iowa. I have received a number of tele-

morning, and have already notified a

HOPE, Ark., Sept. 17 .- Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, said to-night that he was greatly surprised at Speaker Henderson's withdrawal from the race for Congress in Iowa. "It is virtually a distinct recognition of the strong feeling in the West in favor of tariff revision, especially on trust-made ar-ticles," said Senator Jones, "and if the Republican party does not take action in that direction I believe the result will be a material falling off in their vote and a corresponding increase in the Democratic

Regret Expressed by Mr. Watson. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 17 .- Representative James E. Watson, who was here today, expressed great surprise and regret the refusal of Speaker Henderson to stand for re-election. Mr. Watson had accepted an invitation to speak at Iowa Falls, in Mr. Henderson's district, on Oct. 2.

President Has Said Nothing. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- The Pres-

ident declined to say anything whatsoever the subject of the refusal of Speaker flenderson to accept the renomination to Congress. He has consistently refused the sion from him bearing on the subject.

THE AMERICAN CONTENTION IN THE PIUS FUND CASE.

Nevada Senator Maintains that the Jesuits Are Not the Owners of the Millions Involved.

MESSAGE PRESIDENT DIAZ'S

REVIEW OF THE CASE FROM THE MEXICAN STANDPOINT.

Differences That Led to Its Submission to The Hague International Court for Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17 .- The international arbitration court to-day ruled, with reference to points raised on Monday, that Mexico's reply to the United States memorandum shall be included in the documents in the case, and that the plaintiffs have the right to introduce a written reply before Sept. 25, that after the American pleadings Mexico shall be heard, and that each side is entitled to make reply through

a single counsel representing each side. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, then resumed his presentation of the case of the United States and introduced documents from the archives of the archbishopric of San Francisco in support of his contention from three distinct places in the crater. | that the law of 1735, founding the Plus fund, gave the proceeds in perpetuity for the civilization of the natives of California and scientists with regard to later eruptions of the propagation of the Catholic religion in those regions, and that the expulsion of the Jesuits by the King of Spain only changed the trustees of the funds, as the Jesuits were not its owners, but merely trustees of

the church Senator Stewart dealt lengthily with the Mexican contention, and was followed by Gerald McEnerny, legal adviser of Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, who asserted that the Plus fund had been recognized as belonging to Californians by all the authorities of Mexico from 1679 until the cession of California by the treaty of Guadeloupe, in 1849. Mr. McEnerny contended that the funds were administered in turn by Jesuits of Spain and Mexico, and that the funds were never the property of the administrators, but always retained their original character as trust funds. Mexico's contention that the funds were intended solely or principally for the civilization of Spanish or Mexican subjects was untenable. Mr. McEnerny occupied the rest of the session, and will resume the pleadings Sept. 22.

MEXICAN STATEMENT.

President Diaz's Review of the Case in a Message to Congress.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17 .- President Diaz, in his message to Congress, says of the Plus claim now being arbitrated at The Hague: "The first contentious international case in which the contending parties are Mexico and the United States of America has by mutual consent just been submitted to the permanent arbitration court, instituted at The Hague by virtue of a conference, called and justly called, a peace conference. The case in question grows out of a claim presented by the Catholic Church of Upper California against the Mexican republic, and upheld by the government of the United States, looking to the payment of interest on a fund which was created in colonial epochs for the benefit of missions in that former portion of our territory. Originally the fund in question was intrusted to the Jesuits for their California missions, but as the consequence of the royal order which expelled the Jesuits from Spanish territory in 1768, properly constituting the fund, it passed to the crown of Spain, which intrusted its administration to a royal commission, in whose hands it was at the time when our independence was consummated. The national government continued to administer the fund, which was destined for the reduction of the barbarous Indians and their conversion to Christianity; and though in 1836 it caused the fund to be placed at the disposal of the bishon of California to be administered by him that arrangement was canceled by decree of Feb. 8, 1842, and the administration of the fund reverted to the Mexican government to be employed by that government in form and manner as it might determine compatible with the original intention of the founders. When in 1848 upper Callfornia was segregated from the Mexican federation, the Mexican government taking its stand principally on Article 14 of the peace treaty with the United States, concluded in that same year, which pronounced as ended and canceled all debts and claims which citizens of the United States might allege against Mexico, considered itself released from all liabilities toward representatives of the church in California, who if they believed they had any claim to urge, ought to have urged it against the government to which the sovereignty of upper California, with all its correlative rights and obligations had passed. Not convinced by considerations to which I have alluded the church in question, notwithstanding its lack of competency, went before the joint claims committee which was held at Washington, inder convention of July 4 1868, demanding the payment of interest up to date of the claim. Owing to lack of agreement between the commissioners the case was submitted to an arbiter or referee, who, believing he had found grounds for such action. sentenced us to pay a certain sum. The Mexican government, notwithstanding that it considered the sentence unjust, paid the interest assessed against it on the strength of that decision. The California church has since claimed that the republic ought to continue paying interest on the fund, and, it is claimed, were presented through the diplomatic channel. After an exchange of notes between the representative of the United States and the minister of foreign relations and seeing that no agreement was reached (we, on our side, maintaining that the arbitrary decision of 1895 did not include subsequent interest and that

self) it was decided with that spirit of conciliatoriness which befits friendly nations, to submit the case to The Hague Court for adjudication. "I have to add that in accordance with the stipulations of the agreement of the question, both governments, in due course, apopinted their respective arbitrators, who met on the first instant at The Hague and grams in relation to this subject since these arbitrators in turn appointed a fifth arbitrator or referee to decide in case of disagreement. The Mexican government confides in the acknowledged integrity and high character of the jurists who constitute the respected tribunal and once

there is no ground for claiming that in-

definite sentence uttered in this matter.' Foolish Girl Shoots Her Aunt.

more engages itself to comply with the

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 17.-Mabel Carroll, aged fifteen, shot and instantly killed her aunt. Mrs. Wm. Emerick, in the Emerick home here last night. Mrs. Emerick was standing at a bureau dressing, when the girl snapped a revolver, which, she says, she did not know was loaded. The ball entered the left temple, and Mrs. Emerick died instantly. A coroner's jury exonerated Miss Carroll of all blame.

Obituary.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- News reached Lon-don to-day of the death in Berlin of the Rev. R. G. W. Scott, official delegate of the Congregational churches of the United States, to the celebration at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, last June. BATH, N. Y., Sept. 17.-Major Robert A.

attorney at Washington D. C., is dead at the State Soldiers' Home here aged seventy years. The remains will be sent to Washington for burial.

Dimmick, at one time a prominent pension

Gen. Bates Starts for Fort Riley. OMAHA, Sept. 17 .- Major General Bates,

who will be in command of the maneuvers requests of newspaper men for an expres- at Fort Riley, Kansas, and his staff left for that gost to-night.